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J. A. REDFIELD, Superintendent.

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DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.-THREE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THREE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN PHILA-DELPHIA and PITTSBURGH.—The MORNING MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 74 A. M., and leaves Pittsburgh for Philadelphia at 7 A. M., and Pittsburgh for Philadelphia at 7 A. M., and Pittsburgh for Philadelphia at 12 M., and Pittsburgh for Philadelphia at 12 M. The NIGHT EMPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 10 P. M.

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J. L. ELLICOTT, Agent, Penneylvania Railroad Co., No. 2 Actor House, New York, THOMAS MOORE, Agent, cor. 11th and Market-ste. Few-York, April 19, 1856. Philadelphia. DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The GREAT

Western, Northwestern, and Southwestern States, by a con-tinuous Railway direct. The Read also councers at Pittaburgh with daily line of Steamers to all ports on the Western Rivers, and at Cheveland and Sandmely with Steamers to all parts on the Northwestern Lakes, making the most direct, chespest and regisiale route by which FREIGHT can be forwarded to and tom the Great West.

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DR. TAYLOR'S WATER CURE, corner 6thav. and Sinh et., New York. Location healthful, buildings of furniture new, rooms spacious and convenient. Special attion to invalide, and accommodations unsurpassed for familiar

M OUNTAIN GLEN WATER-CURE and SUMMER RETREAT, Plainfield, N. J.—The softness and purity of the water alriness of the location, together with its remantic association, render the Glen peculiarly attractive. Bearders, families also, received for the season. Warm, cold and though hable.

Prepared for medicinal use in the Loffoden Isles, Norway, and put to the test of chemical analysis by DR. DE JONGH who by his literary works and scientific travels has gained for himself in whole Europe the well-deserved reputation as the highest authority in all that regards this meaning councily for CONSUMPTION, REONCH TONS, DISEASES of the RICKETS, SCROPT LOUS AFFECTIONS, DISEASES of the RKIN, INFANTINE WASTING, and GENERAL DE, BILLITY.

womiting nor distriben.

Bettles labeled with DR DE JONGH'S Stamps and SigniBettles labeled with DR DE JONGH'S Stamps and SigniBettles labeled with DR DE JONGH'S Stamps and SigniBures. 15 Cents per bettle. A liberal discount to Apothecation
and Druggists. Eight bottles forwarded, carriage free, to the
country on receipt of st. Wholesands and retail by
LEOPOLD WETZLAR, No. 15 Deyest,
LEOPOLD WETZLAR, No. 15 Deyest,
AND RESEARCH, No. 15 Deyest.

Sele Agent for the United States of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod-Liver Oil.

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Chartered by the State of Pensylvania, April 29, 1863, WITH A CAPITAL OF \$100,000, Mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of Spu Worthless Nostrums.

For supplying the Community with reliable Remedies wherever a competent Physician cannot or will not be employed. This institution has purchased from Dr. JOHN R. ROWAND, his calebrated

This institution has purchased from Dr. JUHN R. ROWAND, his celebrated

ROWAND'S

TONIONIXTURE,

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COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT,

Which highly approved and Popular Remedies,
TOGETHER WITH

The University's Remedy for OMPLAINTS OF THE LUNGS.

The University's Remedy for COMPLAINTS OF THE LUNGS.

The University's Remedy for COMPLAINTS OF THE LUNGS.

The UNIVERSITY'S ALMANAC may be had, at the Branch Dispensary, or Store of H. RING, Johnst., Broadway, N. Y. CLICKENEE & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st. W. S. DUNHAM, No. 476 Broadway, Mrs. HAYS, Broadway.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Bark and Tar. The best remedy known to the world fur the care of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Bleeding of the Lunes, Whooping Cough, Edds, Asthma, Croup, Bleeding of the Lunes, Whooping Cough, Brouchiles, Influenza Shartmess of Breath, Pain and Weakness in the Breast or Side, Liver Complaint, and the first stages of CONSUMPTION.

For sale by

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Legal Nonces.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is beroby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA McCULLUM, late of the City of New-York, widow deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his Office, No. 141 Bigkhest, in the City of New-York, on or besine the fourteenth cay of December next. Dated New York, the twelfth day of June, 1836. [1944 is welm W] J. B. MORTON, Executor.

IN FURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate A of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HEKRY ANDERSON, late of the City of New York, decreased, to present the same with vouches athereof to the subscriber at the office of Boul & Coo, Esqs., No. 32 Johnst, in the City of New York, on or before he origin day of Juneary next.—Daiod New York the 3d day of Juny, 1873.

ELIZA ANDERSON, Executrix, 194 Isono W

N FURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHARL GUINLAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same City of New York, deceased to present the same with venchers thereof to the subscribers, as the office of William C. Westmann, as the office of William C. Westmann, as the office of William C. Westmann, as the control of William C. Westmann, as the con

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is horeby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE BRADEN late of the Chy of New York, deceased, to present the same, with voxolors thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of residence, No. 3 sho-st, rear building, in the City of Now York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the twenty-first day of March, 1855.

BRIDGET BRADEN Administrative.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the Courty of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELITARETH STEVENSON, into the Courty of New York deceased, to present the some, with scakers hereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 Wallest, to the City of New York, on so before the tenth day of Septembers. Bated New York the thicky of March, 1835.

add is some W. F. CARILLE, Attorney for administration

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of The County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM ACHESON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the store of John Crothers, No. 54 Chatham-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December pear.—Dated New-York, the twenty-math day of May, 1856.

ARCHIEALD WILSON, ARCHIEALD WILSON, DONN CROTHERS

my50 law@mW* ALEXANDER C. CULBERT,

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate A FURSUANCE of an order of the control of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons baving coming against MATTHEW THUTE, late of the City of New York deceased, to present the same with youthers thereof to the subscribers, at the place of business of F. J. Twomey, No. 25 Pincest, and McSpedon & Baker's Printing Twomey, No. 25 Pincest, and McSpedon & Baker's Printing Office.) in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of September Real.—Daned New York, the Ich day of March, 1859.

mb21 lawStaw J. GEORGE KIP,

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York notice is hereby given to all per-cers having claims against JOHN SCHROEDER, late of the City of New York, wilkman, deceased to present the same, with vonchers thereof, to the subscriber at the store of E. C. Körner, No. 243 Washingtones, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the

for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the ass banker will be given up. jyle lawWiy M. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent. BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 30, 1855.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to D. AENT, an individual banker, Punsam County Bank 1, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given in deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Roses is the said Banker will be given up and lawby W M. SCHGONMAKER, Superintendent.

M. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.

SUPREME COURT—County of Sullivan—WILLIAM McCULLOUGH against JOHN DURNING.—Summors for money demand on contract—(Com. not served.).—To the above named Defendant—Sir: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Office of the Clerk of Sullivan County, at Monticello, N. Y., on the 21st say of John, 18M, and serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office in Monticello, in said County, within twenty days after the service of this summone, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment for the sum of fifty one dollars and sixty six cents, with integrating on the fifty one dollars. and sixty six cents, with interest thereon from the first day
May, 1852.—Dated July 21, 1855.

jy25 law6wW G. W. LORD, Plaintiff's Attorney

New-York Daily Tribune.

DR. MUSSEY ON ALCOHOLIC DRINKS.

1—Alcoholic Drinks weaken the Muscles. Our countryman, Dr. Franklin, in a London printing office, showed to his beer-drinking companions the effects of water-drinking. He could carry heavier weights than they, although his drink was water, and theirs the "strengthening" porter for which London is celebrated. Jacques Balmat in 1786 planted the first human foot on the summit of Mont Blanc. He made three attempts. He carried, on his first trial, besides his food, brandy, and failed on the second, wine, and failed again; on the third.

London is celebrated. Jacques Baimat in 1785 planted the first human foot on the summit of Mont Blane. He made three attempts. He carried, on his first trial, besides his food, brandy, and failed, on the second, wine, and failed again; on the third, water and a little syrup only, and was succeasful. The following statement was made to Mr. Mayhew by a "coal-whipper" who had been a tectotaler of eight years standing. "It's food only that can give "real strength to the firme. " "I have done "more work since I have been a tectotaler in eight years than I did in ten or twelve before. " "I have backed as many as sixty tuns in a day since I took the pledge, and I have done it without any intoxicating drink with perfect case to myself, and walked five miles to a temperance meeting afterward. But before I became a tectotaler, after the same amount of work, I should searcely have been able to "crawl home; I should searcely have been able to "crawl home; I should have been certain to have lost "the next day's work at least; but now I can back that quantity of coals week after week without "losing a day." The Torkish porters at Constantincple and Smyrna have long been celebrated for their strength. They are probably not outdone, if equaled, in muscular power, by any class of men in the world, and their sole drink is water.

There are but a few of the multitude of instances which might be given if there were room.

2—Alcoholic Drinks diminish the Vital Temperature. The experiments of Prof. N. L. Davis show that the vital temperature was lowered 1 of a degree (Fah.) for some hours after taking brandy or wine, not withstanding the dose produced a sensation of warmth in the stemach, a flush in the face, and a sense of fulness in the head. This experiment will explain the enfeebling influence of alcoholic drinks upon the nervous power, so generally noticed in persons exposed to a great degree of cold. The nervous power is so perverted by the alcohol as not to give due notice to the individual of his danger. A man "in liquor man

factory; for, stopping in hot and sickly pois which the crows of other vessels were attacked with sickness, his were healthy.

4—The habitual use of alcoholic drinks causes permanent diseases in many organs of the body. Dr. Ogston reports seventy-three post-mortem examinations of individuals who were in the habitual use of alcoholic liquors. Their death was sudden, so that no wasting disease like fever &c. had altered the bodily structure. These examinations disclosed merbid appearances in various organs, viz.: in the brain in 62 cases; in the respiratory organs in 41 cases; in the stomach in 20 cases; in the liver in 30 cases; in the spleen in 14 cases, and in the kidneys in 33 cases.

5—The mental effects of the liquors in use among us are so well-known as hardly to require illustration; and even the "harmless wines" of Italy well produce garvally and noisy confroversy, as I have seen in that country. At the dinner-table nearly every man had his bottle of wine beside him, and used it. The decorum which marked the opening of the meal gradually disappeared, and at the end of an hour every one was talking emphatically to his neigh-

the meat graunally disappeared, and at the end of an hour every one was talking emphatically to his neighbor, looking earnestly in his face and gesticulating, paying no attention to the words which were at the same time addressed to himself. The finer moral sentiments are superseded at the wine-table by indelicate and impure associations which flow out in ribaldry and bacchanal sone.

and impure associations which flow out in ribaldry and bacchanal song.

The influence on the intellect is not that of perversion only, but of ultimate prostration. Many a vigorous and educated mind has been reduced to imbecility and idiocy by distilled or fermented liquors. These effects often extend to the offspring. Dr. Howe learned the habits of the parents of 300 idiots mentioned in his reports, and found that the parents of 145 of them were habitual drinkers.

— Alcoholic Liquors are sometimes resorted to on account of their power of warding of discosts; but medical testimony clearly shows that their tendency is exactly the receive of this. Dr. Huss, Professor of Medicine in Stockholm, has pointed out the effects of strong drinks in producing more than one kind of epidemic in Sweden.

epidemic in Sweden.

7—Alcohol as a Medicine. There appears to be evidence that alcoholic liquors, given so freely as to cause a degree of intexication, and persevered in for the days have arrested the symptoms caused. two or three days, have arrested the symptoms caused by the bite of vonomous scrpents, such as the rattle-smake, &c. It has been shown in the East and West suake, &c. It has been shown in the East and West Indies that arsenic removes the symptoms occasioned by the bire of the venomons serpen's in those countries; and the effect is as remarkable and inexplicable in the one case as in the other.

In certain forms of low and protracted fevers some

physicians have regarded alconolic liquers as useful stimulants. They are probably more useful where the patients have been habitually intemperate than in other instances. This would seem to be the case from he fact that the strangest reporters of this practice

are found among the Irish and Swedish physicians who have to deal with a population much addicted to the use of strong drinks.

who have to deal with a population much addicted to the use of strong drinks.

The use of brandy and cod-liver oil is much valued by many physicians in the treatment of tubercular pathics's (consumption). There are many well-attested cases in which the patient's symptoms have been alleviated by this treatment, and his life apparently prolonged. How much of this effect is due to the brandy in these cases it is difficult to say, inasmuch as gentlemen in London in charge of institutions for the treatment of consumption have had perhaps equal success by the use of cod-liver oil alone.

In dyspensia alcohol has been employed in various forms: and no doubt the stomach has been simulated to increased activity under the use of small doses. A very important objection to its use, however, is the danger of creating an artificial appetite for such liquors—thus establishing the habit of intemperance. I knew forty years ago a physician of note, who, it was generally believed, had made a great many drunkards among his patients by treating dyspepsia with brandy and water as the only drink for dinner. And we may confidently assert that a proper diet and exercise, freedom from care, and the use some times of mineral waters, are not only more safe but more reliable. The alcoholic solutions of medicine can now, under our improved pharmaceutical and chemical knowledge, be almost wholly if not entirely dispensed with. The dry and fluid extracts of vegetable medicines may be kept for any length of time, and are better suited for medical use than the alcoholic solutions, as the latter often disturb a delicate stomach.

ions, as the latter often disturb a delicate stomach.

8—It has for some years been the prevalent opinic
that alcohol, when mixed with the blood, may be ca that alcohol, when mixed with the blood, may be carried to the lungs and there decomposed—its carbon uniting with oxygen to form carbonic acid, which is thrown off as useless at each expiration, while the caloric set free by this chemical change is absorbed by the arterial blood, and aids in sustaining the vital temperature. If this be the case, we should naturally expect that the amount of carbonic acid exhaled from the lungs while alcohol in any considerable quantity is mixed with the blood, would be increased. Instead however of this being the fact, the exhaled carbonic acid is remarkably diminished, as was shown by Dr. Frout. His results have been confirmed by the experiments of others, among whom is Prof. Davis, before mentioned. We have no evidence, therefore, that alcohol is decomposed or "burnt in the lungs," as the phrase is. Carbonic acid thrown out from the blood is an impure material which must be cast off in due proportion to maintain the equilibrium of health in the organism. But alcohol interferes with this important process, and causes a detention of a portion of the effete matter. This state of things, long-continued, poisons the blood and lays the foundation for disease.

Bernard has ascertained that the venous blood in the side of the heart is warmer than the arterial blood in the left side. Carbonic acid exists both in the ar-terial and venous blood—the most in the arterial. The origin of the carbonic acid in the blood, according to Robin and Verdeil, is in the combination of pneumic acid with the carbonates in the blood.

2—There is no good reason for believing that alco-hol, when mixed with the blood, is decomposed to form cartonic acid in any of the circulation. As it is not formed by a single process of animal or vegetable life, but comes only from the deeth and decomposition of organized matter, so when mixed with the blood it is never deposited as an essential or nutrient part of the living organism, but is east out as an allen by organs, an important part of whose functions it is to rid the blood of useless, impure and poisonous matters. These organs are the lungs, the skin and the kidneys Dr. Percy detected alcohol in the urine, and it is readily recognized in the "smell" of the breath and the perrecognized in the "smell" of the breath and the perspiration. And, from the great extent and activity of these exhaling organs, and the length of time occupied in the process of removal, the natural inference is that it is ultimately cast out. The red corpuscles of the blood are regarded as the principal carriers of oxygen from the langs to all parts of the body; and wherever the oxygen combines with other matters to form nutritious deposits, there, according to Robin and Verdell, heat is developed, while the effect materials are mixed with the blood, to be removed by the lungs, skin and kidneys. "Where," say those chemico-physiologists, "where there is naturation, there "is heat."

"is heat,"
The fact that alcoholic liquor can produce a serie
of warmth in the stomach, a flush in the cheek, and
an acceleration of the pulse, is no evidence of its furnishing the material from which animal heat is ordi-

arily derived.
Similar effects may be had from swallowing an Similar effects may be had from swallowing an emtision containing one of the essential oils, a "heat"ing "condiment, such as cayenne, black pepper &c., as also from the application of a blistering plaster, or brisk friction, or fiagellation to the skin. All these act upon the surface to which they are applied, and draw into more or less corresponding excitement remoter parts of the machinery. It is not supposed that either of these agents augments the local or general temperature by the decomposition and recomposition of its elements. They are stimulants impelling the nerves to activity beyond the ordinary net—bringing into operation a portion of that vital energy which, over and above what is needed for the ordinary demands of life, is stored up for special exigencies. As all extra excitants exhaust nervous power, it is unphilosophical and reckless to resort to them while the machinery goes on at a fair and healthy rate of movement. But a peculiar objection lies against alcohol. It is not only no better in a healthy state of the organs than other agents, but "it lessens the amount of carbooic only no better in a healthy state of the crans than other agents, but "it lessens the amount of carbonic "neid expired and hinders the removal of the products "of decomposition by the kidneys. It changes the "composition of the blood and affects the nutrition of every organ and structure of the body. It has its
"own peculiar action on the muscles and nerves. As
"a poison it has been placed by its effects on the
"terres and muscles between ergot of rye and ar"senic." [Dr. H. B. Jones]

"senie." [Dr. H. B. Jones]

10—It is rémarkable what views are sometimes presented in framing an apology for the use of alcoholic
liquors. Alcoholic drinks, says Mr. Johnston, in his
"Chemistry of Common Life," "diminish the absolute amount of matter usually given off by the
"lungs and the kidneys." They thus lessen "the
"natural waste of the fat and the itssues, and they
"consequently diminish in an equal degree the quantiny of ordinary food which is necessary to keep up
"the weight of the body." Now it is this very dimination of the matters usually "given off by the lungs
"and the kidneys" that does important mischief,
they are detained in the circulation instead of being
thrown off as they should be, to maintain the parity
of the blood. If "natural waste of the fat and tis"sues" be lessened, it is brought about by the alcohol
interfering with those natural changes in the organism
by which new matter is made to take the place of the
old, while this last is thrown out.

11—The dog ma of the poets, that "Winess the suilk
"of old age," is as false as it is trite. If in age the
processes of digestien and assimilation can be carried
on without the diffusible stimulants, then such stimulants should be withholden, as under their use the small
store of rervous power remaining must be sooper exbest et al. (is abstrated. But we are not wanting

store of nervous power remaining must be somer ex-bansted and life shortened. But we are not wanting in evidence of the ability of the human constitution

hausted and hie shortened. But we are not wanting in evidence of the ability of the human constitution to protract life to a good old age without alcohol.

I was acquain'ed some years since with an intelligent farmer in New-Hampshire, who, at the age of 75 abandoned the use of alcoholic drinks, which for several years be had been in the habit of taking moderately. When he was 77 years old he assured me that he had not since tasted alcoholic liquors of any kind, and that his strength and activity had greatly increased. He observed that in "the last two "summers he did more personal labor than he had "done in any two summers of the preceding twelve." Of the instances of striking longevity on record, a great majority of those whose habits are detailed are among the water-drinkers. We occasionally, though rarely, meet with cases of individuals who have attained old age under a moderate use of alcoholic drinks. But does this prove anything more than that their constitutions were better than the average, and capable of resisting to a greater extent influences in their nature adverse to health and long life?

A dis inguished physician of Massachusetts reached the age of 100 years, and for the last 30 or more years of health and long life?

A dis inguished physician of Anassechused reactive the age of 100 years, and for the last 30 or more years of his life was in the habit of drinking every formoon at 11 o'clock a measured tablespoonful of Jamaica rum in a half-jint of water. He remarked to me that this was a "habit" he had got into, but that he knew "it was a bad and foolish habit." A post mortem examination of the body of this excellent man revealed the fact that he died of choose disease of the stom-ach—showing that a course of living might have been adopted which would have carried him to a still higher age. There are some poisons which may taken daily in porcious too small to admit of their taken daily in perions too small to admit of their influence being appreciated by any powers of investigation we now possess. We have seen the solution of
arsenie given for weeks without the least obvious impression, till at length a swelling of the face or a diarthes indicated the peculiar effects of this poison. So
with lead. This metal may be taken in minute quantities for months, sometimes for years, before the
symptoms of lead-poisoning make their appearance.
Alcohol too, in small doses, may be taken for a long
time without any unfavorable fulluence being suspected. Does it thence follow that no such influence

time without any unfavorable influence being sus-pected. Does it thence follow that no such influence can exist? The fact that when taken in small quan-tities alcohol tends to create an eppetite for progres-sively larger quantities till it gets the control of the whole man, proves that its influence is unconquist, that it does a wrong to the machinery of life. This property to one decides: even Mr. Johnston already queted admits that "peculiar danger attendant upon "the consumption of intoxicating driaks arises from "their extreme seductiveness, and from the all-but un-"cer currable strength of the druking-habit when suce the consumption of intoxicating drinks arises from the 23 of September, 1846. It immediately determined to extend the road to New-Buffalo, under the formed. Their peculiar malignative pears where they have once obtained a markety and in their behavior.

"the parent and nurse of every kind of immorality "and crime." This is the cloven foot which, during thousands of years, has identified alcohol, under whatever name or disguise it has assumed, as the enemy of man. It is this property which prevents the healthy movements of life, which has made all the millions upon millions of drunkards who have gone down to a

movements of life, which has made all the millious upon millions of drunkards who have gone down to a premature grave.

And yet the culture of the grape and its manufacture into wine—wine of which Pliny says the practice of drinking increases the desire—wine which made the "Bacchanals" of Greece a hissing, a by-word and a term of reproach to this day—wine whose use mode Alexander as notorious a drunkard as he was a soldier—wine which made the drunkerness of later Rome proverbial, at dafforded unbounded scope for the burning sarcasm of her satirists—wine which in the cups of Capua weakened Hannibal more than the legions of the Consul—wine which has cast down kings and emperors, patriarchs and pricets, prophets and philosophers—this wine is recommended as a care for the world's intemperance! If alcoholic drinks are ever called for in prostration or disease, let them be taken only under the direction of an intelligent and corscientious physician, who will watch their effects as he would those of areacie or strychnine.

Alcoholic drinks enfeeble the muscles and nerves, kindle an artificial and destructive appetite, create cisease and shorten life, render strong minds imbecile and mad, dissolve the ties and endearments of the family circle and of social life, and draw a dark and endless colipse over the light of futurity.

If there be a single professed lover of the human family who can take intoxicating drinks without fear of injury or of an appetite which may result in intemperance, let him consider well whether an apostle fixed the standard of Christian duty too high, or overestimated the force of example in embolelening the weak and wavering to vicilate conscience, when he declared

the standard of Christian duty too high, or overest-mated the force of example in emboddening the weak and wavering to violate conscience, when he declared that "It is good neither to eat fleeh nor to drink wine, "nor anything by which my brother stumbleth, or is "offended or is made weak."

If I take wine occasionally, as a beverage, and thereby a single individual is influenced to lay aside his scruples till he is in the habit of daily intemperate drinking, I am holden in the guilt of having made him a drunkard.

Wherefore if wine make my brother to offend, I will

drink no more wine while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend. R. D. Musser.

Since writing the above I have received from my esteemed friend Dr. A. A. Hayes, whose chemical knowledge we may confidently assert is as great as that of any man in our country, his opinion in relation to the chemical action of alcohol, of which I give an abstract below.

Undiluted alcohol consists of

4 equivalents of carbon 6 "hydrogen

" hydrogen
" oxygen.

This substance, in its undiluted state, introduced into
the stomach, causes death, and is ranked by Texicologists among the narcote-acrid poisons. In a diluted
state, mixed with from one to eight times its volume
of water, it progressia the active principle of page. state, mixed with from one to each that's represents the active principle of nearly all the alcohoic liquors. Leaving out of view the volatile aromatic oils, the sugar, the vegetable matter &c. of the distilled and fermented liquors, we have to consider the mixed vapor of alcohol and water exhaling in the body at the temperature of 98° Fah. haing in the body at the temperature.

This vapor, when it comes in contact with oxygen, either as a gas or dissolved in fluids, undergoes a rapid change resulting in the formation of aldehyde, which consists of

4 equivalents of earbon

which consists of

4 equivalents of earbon

4 '' hydrogen

2 '' oxygen.

This substance is the uniform product of the expenure of the mixed vapor of alcohol and water, in contact with extended and porous surfaces, to the smallest quartity of oxygen the alcoholic vapor can combine with at 98° F.

The evidence of its production in the system obtained by Ducheck and others, is sustained by appropriate chemical experiments. As alcohol corrugates the tissues and congulates the blood, it does not probably pass into the circulation, (and in experiments which seem to show its existence in the blood, &c., aldehyde was probably mistaken for alcohol, which it very nearly resembles.) Aldehyde boils at 71° F, and therefore exists in the system only as a vapor, capable, it restrained, of exerting a high tension. Its affinity for oxygen is very strong, and by the anion of one of its equivalents of hydrogen with oxygen, water is formed and the substance is changed to accross acid. Probably the oxydation is carried only one step further in the body and Aceric Acid is formed.

The heat produced by the combination of oxygen with the hydrogen of alcoholic vapor is not a new quantity gained from a special food for respiration, but it is heat from one source, substituted for the heat which sould have been obtained from another source.

As this view is substantiated by the experiments of careful observers, it should take the place of mere theories which in an experimental science are of little value.

[If this view of Dr. Hayes is correct, it will be seen

[If this view of Dr. Hayes is correct, it will be seen why drinking divers require more oxygen than temperate ones. The aldehyde sooner extracts from the sir, by which they are surrounded, its life-giving principle, and a new supply is demanded.—n. p. M.]

RAILROADS.

[The f-flowing article, as published by as yesterday, contained a had typographical error in the first line of the last paragraph. It is now correct:] EARLY HISTORY AND PRESENT CONDITION OF THE

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
In 1830 the Legislative Council of Michigan, at the instance of Mr. Kingsley of Washtenaw, memerial to the General Government in favor of the establishment of a Canal or Railroad route from Detroit to the mouth of St. Joseph River, upon Lake

Parsning the project, Mr. Kingsley in 1832 introduced and procured the passage and approval, with-out a single amendment, of the bill to incorporate the Detroit and St. Jeseph Railroad Company. Twenty-Detroit and St. Jeseph Railroad Company. Twentyone Commissioners were named in the act to open
books and receive the subscriptions for stock, which
was fixed at one and one-half millions of dollars, in
shares of \$50 cach. A large proportion of the Commissioners were citizens of Detroit, and had become
eminent as the holders of a large "piece of land."
The charter required the construction of the road to be
commenced within two years. In 1834 this time was
extended for two years.

The charter required the construction of the roads of ecommenced within two years.

In 1834, Major Biddle, one of the Commissioners, being a pointed by that body as its Chairman, solicited the War Department to cause the route to be surveyed. This duty was performed under the authority of the War Department by Lieut, Berrien, and on the 24th of December of that year he made a report of his survey to a Convention held that day at the Capital at Detroit, composed of the friends of the project throughout the State, and of a delegation from Monroe. The route surveyed by Mr. Berrien was the same as that which Maj. Biddle had specified—commenting at Detroit, "on a piece of public ground styled the "Campus Martrus, on the town plat," and running thence via Ypellanti and Ann Arbor, as near as may be through the center of Jackson, Calhoun, Kalamazoo and Van Buren Counties to the mouth of the River St. Joseph. The Convention adopted a resolution that "a memorial be forwarded to Congress praying for an apprepriation of public lands to be granted to the Territory for the purpose of constructing a Railroad across the Peninsula of Michigan upon the reute surveyed under the authority of the War Department, with a lateral branch terminating at Michore."

With the adjournment of this Convention termi-With the adjournment of this Convention terminated, substantially and practically, the efforts of the citizers and real estate holders of the City of Detroit to construct the Central Railroad. Thus far they had been excited to action through the efforts of Mr. Kingsley and other friends from the interior. The City of Detroit then, as now, embraced what originally confidence there there all French farms mean the of Detroit then, as now, embraced what originally contituted some twenty-three old French farms upon the river, and which extended back some three miles. A few of these farms had been somewhat divided, yet the entire real estate of the city was ben, as now, owned by comparatively few individuals. These Rip Van Winkles awskened sufficiently to attend the Convention, and thinking they had seen the full dawn of the "better day," they settled back again into the very bottom of Sleepy Hollow. The project, however, was not doomed to die. That which Mr. Kingsley had projected and for which in 1812 he had obtained the charter, was, with some change in the route, suggested by the growing wants of the country, desined to become one of the most important of the railways in the Western States.

The desire for internal improvement had become quite general throughout the State, and when the Legislature had assembled in 1837, after the organization of the State Government, an extensive system

Legislature had assembled in 1834, after the organization of the State Government, an extensive system was projected, which included the Central Railroad. Under the anspices of the State, the road was opened to Ypailanti in 1838, to Ann Arbor in 1839, to Jackson in 1842, and finally to Kalamazoo, 143 miles from Detroit, in 1845. In 1846 the Legislature chartered the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and solid this 143 miles of flat-bar reirroad, with the franchises of the Company, for \$2,000,000, being a fraction less than \$14,000 \$\psi\$\$ mile.

Lake to Chicago, to which place it obtained the right of running the cars only after a somewhat protracted, desperate and litigious struggle with other interests which foolishly considered themselves as rivals for a trade which is rapidly proving to be beyond the capacity of all of these interests to accommodate. The road was opened to Paw-Paw, 161 miles from Kalamazoo, in 1848, to New-Buffalo in 1849, and finally to Chicago on the 21st of April, 1852, and twenty years after the original charter had been obtained.

twenty years after the original tained.

With an exertion that knew of no abatement, and with a forecast and brendth of comprehension that challenged the admiration of the bold and frightened the timid, the Company while engaged in the construction and completion of its road from Kalamazoo West; in the erection of depots, warehouses and station-houses; in the building of cars, locomotives and steam-hoats, and in relaying its old track, was also making combinations for the extension and increase of business and for the completion of tributary roads upon a Natoleonic rease.

ness and for the completion of tributary roads upon a Napoleonic scale.

These efforts have resulted successfully, as all similar efforts will result when skillfully conducted with talent, and when prosecuted with true outerprise.

Uncer the influence of these efforts the road has become a matter of great pride to the State. The writer has never traveled over it; nor, with the exception of a few miles on the eastern portion, has be ever been upon it. He has never stepped on board of one of their steamhoats, and knows not that he is acquainted with a single efficer or stockholder of the Company. But if a public notoriety, which passes without contradiction, may be considered as being within the probabilities of the truth, we may believe that this readfrom Detroit to Chicago is record to none in the West bilities of the truth, we may believe that this read-from Detroit to Chicago is record to none in the West-for its permanency, solidity, its good order, its good and agreeable management, and its appointments in both plant and rolling stock, and that its steamboats are unrivalled upon the Western waters, so that a citizen when upon whatever steamboat may proudly say we in Michigan have a line of boats running upon Lake Erie that is not to be excelled for their speed, their strength, their comfort, their safety, their gor-geous furniture; and when upon whatever railroad he may happen to be, can say, we have a better one in Michigan.

Michigan.

There are other reasons why it should be cherished by the civizens of the State, saying nothing of the comforts of civilization and the prosperity which it carries to the domicils of the increasing and populous towns and count's sthroughout which it runs; it is sufficient for our present purpose to state that it has, and will have paid at the close of the present year for its specific tax into the Treasury of the State, the sum of \$311 000,043 49, and that it will hereafter pay to the State annually a tax exceeding the ordinary expanses

of \$371 000,043 49, and that it will be reafter pay to the State annually a tax exceeding the ordinary expenses of the State Government.

For the benefit of those in Detroit who originally put their hand to the plow and then looked back and left it, a few facts may be stated, which are of a cheering character to the stockholders, especially those who took it upon their hands from the State. These facts will show that from a poor miserable road, scarcely worthy of the name of a railroad, it has become a rigantic institution.

Igantic institution.

The Company received with the road from the State The Company received with the road into the seven horomotives, the largest one weighing 12 tuns. It has now sixty-four of great power. It received the equal of 97 single freight cars, it has now 1,631. It received 7 poor passenger cars; it has now 57 of the first-class, 12 of the second-class, 16 baggage cars, and 150

hand gravel, wood and repairing cars.
For the year ending ist June, 1880, the gross earnings of the Road were.
For the year ending ist of June, 1850, they had in-

B Bailroad Company And in Bonds of the Hilfneis C B. R. Company In cash after paying dividends 1st of June, 1855, as a unriles fund.

Within the nine years since the Company was formed Within the nine years since the Company was formed until the present, the road has been in course of construction or reconstruction and graveling and ballasting. During that time the original stockholders have received 69 \$\psi\$ cent in dividence, and the bolders of the increased stock have also received their proper quota. There has in that time been paid out of the same large of the road, in dividends the sum of \$1,34,46 to Ard in the interest upon its least. \$1,365,99 78

Making a total of interest and dividents #3,970 006 70 Making a total of teter at an around the company had no Winter connection with Chicago, and that for seven years it had no Winter connection with the East like that of the Great Western Railroad through Canada, and that much of the time the road was in an incomplete state, the above results cannot fail to convince the most sceptical of the reliable value of the stock.

of the stock.

This road forms a connecting and necessary link in the great central roate through the Northern and Wes ern States from the Atlantic to the far West. It is over the New-York Central and the Great Western is over the New-York Central and the Great Western Railroad through Canada, near a direct and air line from Boston, Albany, and Central New-York, to Detroit. Thence to Chicago, Mississippi, and the heart of Nebraska, the line is equally direct. All that portion of the trade and travel of the entire Mississippi Valley, and the country beyond it, from the south line of the State of Missouri, sweeping around north to the source of that river, including the Lake Superior mining region, Minnessta, Wisconsin, Illinois, Northern and Western Indiana, Missouri, Iowe, Kansas, and Nebraska, which will make eastward around the head of Lake Michigan, and down through Central New-York, will be largely tributary to this road.

The produce of himois, of much of Southern Wisconsin and of Northern Indiana, has hitherto found its way to Chicago, where it has been largely stored to

The produce of Lilinois, of much of Southern Wisconsin and of Northern Indiana, has hitherto found its way to Chicago, where it has been largely stored to await the opening of navigation in the Spring. It may be said that it is this item of trade which has more than any other built up and sustained that city. While this has been the course of the produce of freight from Illinois, that of Iowa and Missouri seeking an Eastern market, has passed down the Mississippi River. This trade will be wholly revolutionized by the influence of the railroads now opened, and which are soon to be opened across Illinois and west of the Mississippi, and which connect directly with the lines that run west from the basin of Lake Erie. Two roads are now in course of construction across the State of Missouri, pointing to the vast plains on the West. Two lines are also projected and may be expected to be soon constructed through and across Iowa, from the Mississippi to the Misseuri, and thence west toward the Recky Mountains. The Desmoines River is now being improved, and two hundred miles of river navigation through a valley unsurpassed for its salubrity and fertility by any other in the Union, will soon be opened to navigation, giving access to an extensive region, which has been hitherto locked out from the world. These lines all cross the States of Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, and make to Lake Erie. And be opened to navigation, giving access to an extensive region, which has been hitherto locked out from the world. These lines all cross the States of Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, and make to Lake Erie. And they will form the channels of commerce for that inmense Western country through which will be carried its agricultural products, to carry back with the reflex tide the merchandise and trade from the East. Corn and other products will not be forwarded to Chicago to await transportation for mouths, when it cam, with a slight increase of expense, be sent forward to Lake Eric, without bresking bulk, over the Michigan Central, or some of the other parallel and East and West lines, which make to Toledo or Cleveland. Some of this trade, as bi-herto, from local influences, will be detained at Chicago, to await the opening of the Straits at Mackinac. But in these times, when the desire to realize has become an inseparable yet distinctive and necessary feature in the business of the produce dealer, his freight will be sent forward to the point resriest the market, and from all the interior of Illineis—indeed from all that Western country, even from Arkansas and Texas—the agricultural products will be gathered up by these East and West lines, and forming, as it will in a few years, deally upon all of them, caravanas of trains of cars, loaded to their capacity, with an impetus created by the pressure of that which is to come and by the draft of that which has preceded it, will pass along steadily without to the great commercial metropolis. The cities around the head of Lake Erie will then be the commercial depots of the West, for so much of the produce as shall await navigation and transportation The cities around the head of Lake Erie will then be the con mercial depots of the West, for so much of the produce as shall await navigation and transportation by canal or otherwise, between the lake and New-York. Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland will have to enlarge their borders, and receive hundreds of business men who are now pressing beyond, thinking, mistakenly, that the commercial centers of this portion of the Union will be further west.

Some of the avenues by railroad are now open to the Mississippi, so as to connect the Michigan Central Road with the intermediate country, as well as with that which is beyond that river, at various points from Cairo to Dubaque, particularly at St. Louis, Burling, and Rock Island. From these points, with what may be termed the Joliet ent-off, the freight, without breaking bulk, can reach Detroit, to be passed on

may be termed the Joliet cut-off, the freight, without breaking bulk, can reach Detroit, to be passed on from thence castward, with far more economy and dispatch than it can be carried to Chicago. Such is to be the inevitable course of the freight of the western country, to which we have referred. Its volume will be constantly and steadfastly increasing, in a ratio equal to the general settlement and improvement of that fertile and invuing country. This ratio is too well established by the census tables, and too well known and understood by business men, to require demonstration. It is sufficient to say, that the angual anteration

into this great region, is nearly equal to the preced repulation of the peninsula of Michigan. That annually the wilderness is reclaimed to an extent equal in size to many of the kingdoms or empires of the Gid World. Their dukedoms are but the like of our counties, and our Western States exceed the magnitude of their kingdoms.

our Western States exceed the magnitude of their kingdoms.

As goes the freight and commerce, so will go the passenger business—they will follow together. Such being the case, who shall compute the fature business and prefits of this road? Or who shall comprehend it even in imagination?

Hitherto its business has been profitable—lately its receipts have been enormous. When compared with the extent of country now opened to it through its nonzerous tributaries, its business has hitherto been drawn from a limited area. Hereafter, with that prudence and character with which it has hitherto been managed, it cannot fail to lay up a fund sufficient for the construction, and for the sinking fund, but also largely to increase its dividends. So that in a few years it will have substantially paid off its debt, and given in dividends to the stockholders, the par value of the stock.

HORRIBLE MURDER AND ROBBERY.

From The Milesasker Scatinel, Aug. 2.

One of the most diabolical murders in the history of this State was committed between 11 and 12 o'clock of Wednesday night lisst, about a mile east of West Bend, Washington County. A farmer named John Machr, a native of Bavaria, and a man of excellent character, was about reilring to his bed, when a young man named George Debear, or De Bear, came to the door and asked for a crink of water. The farmer replied that "He would not ask him to drink water in his "house—he would give him something better;" and taking a mur, raised the trap door of the cellar, and was going down—his head being about two feet above the floor—when De Bear struck him with a hammer, the stepe, fracturing his skull and knocking him down the trap-door closing after him. Mrs. Muchr, seeing her husband thus struck, ran for the woods to call a sinfe, and overtaking her, aimed a stab at her neck, cutting her head half off! She fell instantly, as though dead. The hired hoy who was alone in the house, and witnessed the attack upon Muchr, had run for a patch of corn, and the murderer, after killing, as he supposed the woman, and heaving the boy serva ming of corn, and the murderer, after killing, as he sup-posed, the weman, and hearing the boy screaning murder, chased him through the confield, and coming ap with him struck the knife clear through his neck, killing him instantly.

posec, the woman, and hearing the cornicid, and corning unrefer, chased him through the cornicid, and corning up with him struck the knife clear through his neck, killing him instantly.

De Bear then returned to the house, and robalag it of \$60, which Muchr had received the same day for a pair of steers which he had sold, set fire to the bouse, and went for the bedy of the boy, and dragged it back to the house, with the intention, it is thought, of throwing it into the fiames; but left it close to the burning hourse. Meantime Mrs. Muchr had recovered sufficiently to creep away, and when the murderer came to where he had left the body of the woman and found it gone, he appears to have fied.

Mrs. Muchr succeeded in crawling on her hands and knees to a neighbor's house and gave the alarm. The Sheriff of Washington County and his deputies started men in all directions to search for De Bear, and he has offered a reward of \$100. Muchr formerly lived in Milwaukee; was we understood when here a butcher, had been married about one year, and bore a first-rate character among his neighbors. The name of his hired boy we were unable to learn, and all the particulars we could obtain were that his father and mother resided in Port Washington.

Mrs. Muchr was not expected to live an hour, and her husband, with his skull completely smashed in, was expected to die every moment when the officers left. The murderer, who has relatives living in Mayville, in this State, is an American—had worked in that neighborhood for upward of a year—six months for Jacob Young and the same length of time for Christopher Young. While with the former, Mr. Young had at different times from \$600 to \$400 in gold in the house, and of this De Bear was well aware. He is about twenty years of age, six feet high, light complexion, light brown hair, long, this face, narrow chest, steep shouldered, a' scrofulous soar on the right side of his neck; wore a white hard.

face, narrow chest, stoop shouldered, a' scrofulous car on the right side of his neck; wore a white know-nothing hat

Another awful murder is here recorded. A farmer, in his own house, in the presence of his family, engaged in an act of hospitable kindness to a stranger, fell d by that stranger's murderous hand; the rest of the family, one of them catainly, slain; the other, it is said, cannot possibly live; and this wholesale murder committed for sixty dollars! Is death for such a crime too great a punishment! Will aught else but the death of the murder satisfy public usited! Let our next Legislature ponder these questions! We have long since pendered them, and so have the public. Among the people there is scarcely a diversity of feeling on this great question.

We had a letter from a gentleman at Port Washington last night, which says that it is thought Debear took the steamer Baltimore at that place yesterday morning and came south, as a young man answering the description went aboard. He had on a dark coat and pantaloons and red vest. The Baltimore was here at 10 A. M. A gentleman from near West Bend says that it was Muchr, and not his wife, who went to the neighbors and gave the alarm.

Debear and Best's beer hall in the First Ward, where he was recognized by two Germans from West Bend, consins of Mr. Muchr. Assistance was called for, and Debear was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Wason and taken to jail amid much excitement and many threats of vicknee. He protests his innocence of the crime laid to his charge.

MORE OF THE SUICIDE-ANOTHER ASPECT TO THE AFFAIR.

On Saturday evening Coroner Quin took the corpec of the young ledy, Miss Bagley, to Auburn on the cars. The Central Railroad Company kindly far sished a free pass to both the corpse and the Coroner. Mr. Quin remained at Auburn during Sanday, and returned

ome this morning. We hear from Auburn a somewhat different story We bear from Anburn a somewhat different story from that told here of this affair. The old man who came here on Saturday, and testified before the Coroner's Jury that he was a friend of the father of the girl, and came up through kindness towards the poor, decrepid old man, was the father kinnelf. His name is David Bagley, a journeyman shownaker, residing at Auburn. He says the reason why he assumed another name, that of a citizen of Auburn, was that he thought he would be disgraced by being known here as the father of a suicide. If no other motives of a pecuniary sort actuated him we are mistaken. The man who accompanied the father also corrobors'ed his story, and it seems that their plan of operation was arranged on their way from Auburn.

their way from Auburp.

Bagley is now the husband of a third wife. He had a numerous family by his first wife, and all the children attained their majority some years since. Caroline, the kirl who committed suicide, was the only child of attained their majority some years since. Caroline, the girl who committed suicide, was the only child of the second wife, and was a little more than 30 years of age at her death. Bagley married his third wife about nine years ago. It appears that his home has not been a happy one to his daughter since his last marriage, and his neighbors charge that he has not been toward her what a kind parent should be. She left his horse and sought a home with the family of a Mr. Decker. It was Mrs. Decker who wrote the friendly letter which we published in The Union of Friday. Mrs. D. is a sister af the present Mrs. Bagley, but did not approve of the treatment Caroline had received. Caroline had been employed at service in a family in Syracuse for some months previous to her death. She had been under engagement of marriage with a young man named Craig, but a short time since dismissed him under the impression that he was not a worthy man. He immediately married, which evidently disappointed and surprised her. Last week she came up to Auburn to visit Mrs. Decker, who for some reason did not treat her with her former kindness. The girl returned to Syracuse to recume her labor, but found her situation filled—the lady who employed her supposing that she did not intend to relabor, but found her situation filled—the lady who employed her supposing that she did not intend to return. There she was, without the home that her father's roof should have offered—without the protection of the friends who had before so kindly taken an interest in her welfare, and disappointed in love. Desponding she came to Rochester and terminated her existence in a manner already known to our readers. She was a virtuous girl, of tender sensibilities, and unable to buffet with the waves of adversity on the rea of life which looked so dark. She therefore took arm against a sea of troubles, and by opposing, ended them."

"ing, ended them."

Enyptian Discoveries.—Mr. John B. Greene, son of an American banker, has succeeded, notwithstanding the difficulties attendant on clearing away the Palace of Medinet Habors, in discovering the edebrated Egyptian Calendar of which Champollion could only copy the first lines. A cast of this monument was taken on the spot by means of a particular kind of compestion, photography not reproducing it properly. Different colossal figures, the upper part of which were only visible, have been now cleared away and brought to light; one of them in excellent preservation shows the features of Ramses III, and is about mineteen meters high. Mr. Greene, in clearing round this colossus, was able to discover and take drawings of the inscriptions of the pylone or grant portal erected between the two courts; and be has also proved the existence of a pavement in granite which probably covered the whole court, and above which probably covered the whole court, and above which rose a passage which appears to have led into a second court. The excavations of Mr. Greene, which have just completely made known one of the most important editions of Pharsonic Egypt, will, by the numerous inscriptions which they furnish, throw fresh light on different points of Egyptian philology.